

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.
Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXV.....No. 5

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—HERMANN, THE
GREAT FANTASTICIST.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF
LITTLE EMILY. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner Third street.—Landscape painting every evening.

ROWERY THEATRE, Broadway.—HUGH, THE SAVAGE—
CORBET AND TAILOR.—NAT. FELL.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.—
CENTRAL PARK.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE
OF RAD DICKY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
34th street.—Landscape painting every evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WRITING ON
THE WALL. Matinee.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—A
NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
MURDER ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. At 8.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMO
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMO VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EUROPEAN
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—A DELICIOUS VICTIM, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 23d street and Broadway.—THE
CAMPY GALT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
BROADWAY.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, January 5, 1870.

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TAMMANY'S TRIUMPH in the new Legislature
is complete. Bismarck Sweeney found it
easier than he expected. The rural districts
are nowhere, and Jacobs is satisfied.

A CHALLENGE TO THE OLDEST INHAB-
ITANT—To give us the year and the day before
1870 when the Hudson river was open in
January right through without interruption to
Albany, for steamboats, tugs and tows.

THE FALL OF PORT AU PRINCE.—We pub-
lish in another column the particulars of the
fall of Port au Prince, the last stronghold of
Salvatore. The palace, arsenal and barracks
have all been destroyed. In face of all these
disasters Salvatore still holds out and expresses
his determination to die with the power which
he has so long exerted.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE is as-
suming formidable dimensions. The Western
Union office is almost deserted, and as this
company have exclusive wires in many direc-
tions the business of the public must suffer in
consequence. This is in part the result of
allowing so huge a monopoly to exist. If the
government owned the lines there would be no
strikes, for the wages would be just.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.—The latest news
from Rio Janeiro informs us that the Para-
guayan war is ended, that Lopez has
been driven into Bolivia, and that the allies are
now preparing to withdraw their forces from
Paraguay. We were hardly prepared for this
announcement. The news received prior to
this informed us of Lopez's flight from the
country. Now, according to all precedent he
ought, by this news, to be back again fighting,
in order to sustain the reputation of Brazilian
information, the chief characteristic of which
is being consistent in inconsistency.

The Governor's Message—A Presidential
Move on the Money Question.

The Governor's Message is before our read-
ers. It is an exhibit of the workings of our State
government and of the Governor's views upon
our local and national affairs, upon which he
has evidently devoted much care and delibera-
tion. There is nothing, however, very start-
ling in his recommendations or protests, and
upon the whole he is rather conservative than
revolutionary, feeling that power involves
responsibility, and that responsibility teaches
moderation.

His report on the condition of the finances
and debt of the Commonwealth is not discour-
aging; he pleads earnestly for a liberal policy
in support of the State canals; he is a firm be-
liever in our common schools, and has no dan-
gerous experiments in regard to the Bible, or a
sectarian division of the funds to recommend;
he calls attention to the necessity of some spe-
cial legislation for the government of the State
prisons; he suggests a law authorizing a per-
sonal examination of the banks; he proposes
some measure for the better equipment and
training of our State militia; he favors a help-
ing hand to our charities and asylums; he
recommends some further appropriation to the
West Bank Quarantine Hospital; he submits
quite a budget of recommendations in the way
of general laws, including a general power to
construct new roads and avenues into the in-
terior from New York and Brooklyn; he urges
a repeal of the conspiracy law, and with con-
siderable force, too; he suggests the passage
of a law against injunctions or receivers on *ex
parte* application, the revision of the apprentice
laws, and of the Revised Statutes, and the
needful laws for carrying out the new Judiciary
article of the State constitution.

He gets then into deeper water on the Regis-
try law, but broadly adopts the general demo-
cratic idea that registration is an abomination
and ought to be abolished. On the criminal
laws he submits that some amendment is
needed in a more distinct classification of the
different degrees of murder. On the excise
question he prefers the good old democratic
free and easy system to the rigid taxations and
pains and penalties of radicalism. He pleads
for a general reconstruction of our municipal
affairs, and the merging of the independent
commissions into a consolidated establishment
under the Mayor; and, finally, on our local
concerns, for the sake of economy and to pre-
vent swindling in the job, he pleads for the
consideration of the city and county tax levies
early in the session—a nice little tub for the
amusement of the public whale.

Having thus disposed of State matters, the
Governor takes a long breath, stretches him-
self, takes a turn or two around his room, and
then, like a man whose eye ranges from his
present "pent up Utica" to the "whole bound-
less continent," he proceeds to the discussion
of our federal affairs. State affairs have
already become to him a sort of humdrum
drudgery which must be attended to; but
having disposed of it, he launches upon the
broad sea of our national affairs as if he were
already writing his first annual exhibit to Con-
gress. His message upon these affairs may
not inaptly be styled his pronouncement for the
next Presidency. For instance, he thus
opens with a broadside against the "powers
that be" at Washington on the tariff:—"I protest
against the favoritism of our present tariff
laws, which have virtually destroyed American
shipping, and which bear oppressively upon the
masses of the people, and especially upon the
agricultural States." A good democratic shot
this, for the East and for the West, followed
as it is by a handsome little stump speech on
the subject.

The Governor likewise protests against "the
revolutionary course of Congress with refer-
ence to amendments of the constitution of the
United States, by which, among their other
efforts at centralization, they seek the absolute
control of elections in the States." This means
the rescinding of the resolution of our last
Legislature ratifying the fifteenth amendment
on negro suffrage. He next protests against
the action of Congress and the President in
another reconstruction of Georgia after her
restoration to the Union, and he protests
against the longer exclusion from representa-
tion of any of the States. These protests will
meet the general concurrence of the demo-
cratic party, though they are becoming thread-
bare. But the Governor, on "federal affairs,"
it must be understood, is defining his position,
not to the Legislature, but to the democracy
at large—the immediate business portion of his
message being off his hands.

It is, however, upon the general finances of
the United States that the Governor lays him-
self out. Upon this important subject Horatio
Seymour desired to fight the battle of 1868,
and he did his best to keep it in the foreground
and the nigger and the war in the background;
but General Frank Blair and General Wade
Hampton were too much for him, and so the
nigger and the war were again made the issues
of the campaign, as in 1864, and with the same
results. The Governor now, however, foresees
that the nigger is substantially settled, that a
few democratic generalities will do on the war
and reconstruction questions, but that on
specie payments he has a broad field, upon
which, in getting out his patent right now, he
may hold it against all his democratic com-
petitors—Seymour being as "dead as a door
nail."

To sum up, the Governor's Message may be
reduced to two divisions—that on State affairs,
which makes it all right with the democracy of
New York, and that on national affairs, which
brings him into the front line before the
democracy of the Union as a lineal descendant
of General Jackson. Backed, moreover, by
Tammany Hall and a democratic Legislature,
who is there in the party camp that has a
better star than Hoffman for the National
Democratic Convention of 1872?

SWEEPING CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMEN.—
Judge Dowling made a statement at the Tombs
yesterday which calls for a close investigation
on the part of the Police Commissioners. He
said he knew that the policemen in the Fif-
teenth ward received a commission from female
pickpockets on each successful venture. If it
is really the case that our protectors against
thieves are in the pay of the thieves we are in
a bad way. That it might be so in a few
cases has been plainly evinced by the recent
conviction of two policemen for robbery; but
when a charge so sweeping is made against all
the policemen of a precinct it requires investi-
gation.

The New French Ministry.

All things considered M. Ollivier has suc-
ceeded in organizing an able and liberal Min-
istry. It was hardly to be expected that he
would interfere with Napoleon's selection of
Ministers for War and Marine; so that we are
not surprised at the retention of General
Lebœuf and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly.
But otherwise the Premier of France has made
a complete and sweeping change. Count
Napoleon Daru, who has been appointed to the
Foreign Office, is one of the most liberal sup-
porters of the empire. His elevation to so
important an office is a curious illustration of
the mutations wrought by time, the Count
having been imprisoned in the period of the
coup d'etat for advising the impeachment of
the Emperor. Quite recently he publicly ad-
vocated the extension of amnesty to the
Orleans princes, and in a conversation he held
with the Emperor urged the policy of allowing
them to return to France. It will be re-
membered that Napoleon paid marked atten-
tion to Count Daru's suggestion and went so
far as to request him to call again and resume
the discussion of the subject. As Count Daru
had almost made his acceptance of a position
in the Cabinet conditional upon this measure
of liberality towards the exiled princes it
would seem probable that Napoleon has yielded
to his suggestions.

The appointment of M. Buffet as Minister of
Finance is another gratifying indication of the
earnestness and honesty with which the Em-
peror is endeavoring to establish constitutional
government in France. M. Buffet is one of
those who disapproved the *coup d'etat* of
December, and retired from political life rather
than support the new empire. It is true that
subsequently he became a supporter of Napo-
leon, probably because he appreciated the
great material benefits which the new
government was bestowing upon France.
But he has always ranked with the
strictly liberal (not radical) party, and
from the time of his reappearance in public
life has worked diligently with M. Ollivier
and others of the *tiers parti* to convert the
personal to a constitutional rule. Of course all
the new ministers are, and have been for years,
adherents of the Bonaparte dynasty. Marquis
de Talhouet, Charles Louvet, de Parieu, de
Valdrome, Legris and Richard have, some of
them, been government candidates for the
Corps Legislatif, and are all more or less
devoted to Napoleon. It was not to be expected
that M. Ollivier would appoint as minister any
person inimical to the ruling house; still there
has been a great progressive movement in the
right direction. Napoleon evidently under-
stands and appreciates the situation, and if the
new Ministry fails to meet the expectations of
the people it will not be because he has not
sacrificed some personal prejudices at their
demand.

The Spanish Governmental Crisis.

The Spanish throne question agitation has
culminated in a governmental crisis which
leaves the country, for the moment, without
either a crown, cabinet or any other really
visible form of rule. King Victor Emmanuel
has given a decided negative to the propo-
sition of the candidature of his nephew, the
Duke of Genoa. The royal missive was re-
ceived in Madrid last Sunday. The fact was
kept secret by the Ministers until yesterday,
when it was duly promulgated. General
Prim, the hero of Morocco and Mexico, ap-
pears to have been knocked "in a heap" by
the simple telegram from Florence; for, as we
are informed by cable to-day, the Premier, with
all the members of the Cabinet, resigned, so that
the country remained *ad interim* without
either monarch or marshal as the executive.
The Duke de Montpensier was looked for, but
he was not in a hurry, for he replied that he
could not come to Madrid "on account of the
situation created by Italy."

This looks to us to be a very unfortunate,
really sad, situation. From Spain to Italy,
and again from Italy to Spain, it speaks of a
Latin race degeneracy which cannot be
arrested except by the application of some
prompt, radical cure. Where this remedy
may come from or in what shape it may be
administered it is very difficult to say.
The great state doctor of the Tuileries
may find himself, perhaps, equal to the
emergency, but may not be willing to tender
his advice before he is regularly called in and
suitably feeced. For such a course, in a case of
much less difficulty, the late Sir Robert Peel
afforded him an example. When in opposition
in Parliament he was at one time taunted with
the condition of Ireland, and the fact that he
had frequently boasted that he had a cure for
it, but had not told the House what that cure
was. To this the British statesman quietly
replied that he acted quite in accordance with
professional etiquette and did not prescribe
before he was "regularly called in to treat
the patient." Perhaps Physician Bonaparte
waits to be "called in" to Spain. The room is
now clear and the native physicians out. In
such a crisis Physician Bonaparte the First
would "walk in" and "let blood" or soothe just
as he thought fit. Times are altered, however,
and the education of imperial M. D.'s is differ-
ent. Spain may be forced to sicken still more.
What will become of the colonial family?

AFFAIRS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—A full
report in another column gives a comprehen-
sive review of some of the innovations in the
system of doing business at the Custom House.
The new Bond Bureau is said to be a good
reform, as it centralizes the bond business and
gives an opportunity for closer scrutiny and a
more strict surveillance. The new cartage
organization is creating some commotion
among merchants and importers, quite a
number of the latter believing it to be a move
to bring the army of cartmen under the polit-
ical control of the Custom House and make
of them republican voters. If what is said
about the new practice of selling the samples
be true it is not wonderful that some of the
parties interested should find it ridiculous. A
number of new reforms are suggested and
many faults existing pointed out for correction.

THE CABLE.—If the French Cable Company
is able to hold on against the blackmailing
games of the Western Union it will surely
become the starting point for a new system of
land lines that will dispute the supremacy of
the Western Union monopolists. The desire
to correct the abuses of these men therefore
may best be realized by supporting the new
company.

The Flow of Specie to Asia.

To China and India, and especially to
China, the specie of the world has flowed for
ages and continues to flow as water into a
great gulf. Nearly every steamer that leaves
San Francisco for China takes out a large
amount, and the steamer China, which sailed
on the 1st inst. for Hong Kong and Yoko-
hama, carried within a fraction of seven
hundred thousand dollars in treasure. The
Asiatics have tea, silks and other things to
sell, which we and the people of other nations
must have; but they do not take of us in
return manufactures and products, exclusive
of specie, to balance the trade. Indeed, the
balance is always largely against us and has
to be made up by the shipment of specie.
This extraordinary and continual gulf in Asia
for the precious metals is a very curious
thing to contemplate. But the practical
question for us to consider—and for our
government, merchants and shippers to con-
sider—is how we are to create or stimulate a
market in Asia for American manufac-
tures and products, so as to bring about a
balance of trade. The time ap-
pears favorable for this. Under the present
comparatively liberal government of China and
the Burlingame treaty, and in the rapid de-
velopment of trade with Japan, there appears to
be a good opportunity for increasing our ex-
ports to that part of the world, and for intro-
ducing many things from this country which
the Asiatics may want or would soon learn to
want. We call the attention of Congress and
of our merchants to the importance of this
subject. There is a race commencing among
commercial nations for the opening and future
trade with Asia, and, considering our geo-
graphical position and the enterprise of our
people, this country ought soon to have the
largest share. Shall we seize the advan-
tages, or let them slip from us when they are
within our grasp? That is the question.

Popular Scientific Lectures.

The Young Men's Christian Association has
shown a clear sense of one of the most urgent
wants of the time by inviting several eminent
men—such as Doremus, Noyes and Waterhouse
Hawkins—to deliver in the hall of their new
building, on the corner of Twenty-third street
and Fourth avenue, a series of popular sci-
entific lectures. A commendable object of the
Association is to show by these lectures that,
in the words of Mr. Randall, Superintendent of
Public Schools in New York city, "the imper-
ishable tablets of the Christian faith can never
be marred or dimmed by contact with true
science, sound philosophy and advancing civil-
ization and knowledge." The day has happily
passed away when it was deemed that scientific
research and discovery would lead to results
at variance with the paramount authority of
revelation. On the contrary, it is now almost
universally conceded that truth is uniformly
and necessarily consistent with itself.

Fully recognizing this fact, the Young Men's
Christian Association has invited Professor
Doremus to give four lectures in their spacious
hall, on "the Chemistry of Creation." These
lectures will be delivered on the successive
Fridays of this month. They will be open to
the general public, and their proceeds are to be
devoted to furnishing the building. The learned
professor will compare the Biblical and the
scientific accounts of the creation, demonstrat-
ing that, rightly interpreted, they do not con-
tradict, but rather confirm each other. Illustrations
will be profusely drawn from the wide fields of
chemistry, physics, geology and astronomy, in
their relationship to the history of the universe.
Special and costly preparation has been made
for brilliant experiments illustrating the phys-
ical and chemical qualities of gases, their lique-
faction and purification and their chemical
union producing heat and light. A couple of
chandeliers will display the prodigious advan-
tages of the new oxyde-hydrogen light. An
immense galvanic battery will be used.
Diamonds will be burned. Mercury will be
frozen in red hot crucibles. Spectral analysis
will be explained by the aid of the largest
prisms in the world. The latest discoveries
made by the use of the spectroscopic, an instru-
ment second only in importance to the tele-
scope and the microscope, will be revealed.
Those new bodies, the Rubidium, the Cæsium
and the Thallium, will be exhibited. In fine,
both the lectures and the experiments promise
a rich intellectual treat. It is an encouraging
sign of the times that the growing demand for
entertainments of so high an order is to be so
abundantly supplied.

NOBLESS OBLIGE.—Ex-Queen Isabella as-
serts that she has not heeded the proposals
made to her since her stay in France by the
Duke of Montpensier, out of consideration to
the Emperor Napoleon. It is really wonderful
how considerate people become when misfor-
tune befalls them. Probably she foresaw that
by adopting any other course than the one she
has selected she would not have bettered her
position. At all events, she has proved herself
very considerate, and the Emperor will doubt-
less duly appreciate her good intentions.

BEDON'S BENEFIT NIGHT.—The annual
renting of pews took place in Plymouth church
last night, and, as the aggregate result of the
sales amounted to four thousand dollars more
than last year, it is fair to presume that shares
in Plymouth church godliness have a steady
upward tendency. One drawback, such as
the managers of other places of amusement
have frequently complained of, was also expe-
rienced by Plymouth church. Speculators, it
is said, in some instances made their little
income by investing cheaply in reserved seats
and selling out at increased rates to later
comers. Among the purchasers was Mr.
James Fisk, Jr.; but whether he proposes a
worldly or a heavenly speculation is another
question.

A TIMELY CHARGE.—Judge Bedford, in the
Court of General Sessions, yesterday delivered
a charge to the Grand Jury which touches the
right spot in these days when half a dozen
murders or murderous assaults are reported
every twenty-four hours, and only three con-
victions have resulted out of forty-two mur-
ders committed in the year just closed. He
charged the jury that they must give strong
aid to the officers of the law in order that
crime may no longer be committed with im-
punity, and that the laws must be enforced, be
the consequences what they may. With the record
of only the past few days before us the timeli-
ness of this charge will be readily appreciated.

The Delational Council in Naples—United Italy
As it Is.

By special letter from Naples we report this
morning the third day's proceedings of the
members of the Delational Council assembled in
that city, with the resolutions which were
adopted by them preparatory to the adjourn-
ment of the body. In previous communica-
tions from the same pen we have already de-
tailed the inauguration of the meeting and its
preliminaries. We now present its platform
and results. The exhibit is a strange one,
coming as it does from a classic, educated
and at one time over pious land, to be read by
Americans in the full light of the civilization
and common school education of the nineteenth
century.

The Council in Naples was called ostensibly
in opposition or by way of a free-thinking
contrast to the Ecumenical Council in Rome,
but, as will be seen, the representatives hur-
ried on with such rapidity of thought that they
almost immediately lost sight of the very
reverend and aged gentleman who claims to be
the visible viceroy of God on earth, and
scooped far away over his head to assail and
defy the heavenly enthronement. There were
Frenchmen, Italians, Germans and Eng-
lishmen; so that the war notes went forth in a
chorus of almost Babelic utterances. It was
young Italy and old and young France, with a
decapitated assumption of medieval Britain, in
what appears to us a poor plagiarism
of Voltaire and a miserable imita-
tion of Robespierre, lacking the genius
of the one and the personal courage of the
other, and with the Goddess of Reason
behind the scenes. "War to the death with
God," "war to religion and the princes," were
the short and sententious utterances with which
the doctrine of woman's rights and the more
subtle essentials of many of the modern
isms which have crept so silently into the
midst of our own population in many places
were proclaimed. The promulgation of a gen-
eral proclamation of atheism was advocated,
and finally, as we are told in conclusion,
"many illustrious atheists gathered at the
table, not to protest against the Ecumenical
Council, but to combat God."

Unhappy Italy! In her pursuit of union
and consolidation she has evolved only the
elements of governmental disunion and social
anarchy? Loosing herself voluntarily and
by violence from a recognized centre of dis-
cipline and order, is she really incapable of
walking alone in decency before the nations,
or has she fallen from the path of rectitude
merely in temporary lapses in consequence of
an unadvised adoption of a new code of
morals—one which bears such fruit as was
lately seen in the palace near Florence
during the moribund marriage of her
death-sick King? In that instance it
was free love and a marriage, to-day it is
Delsam and "war on God." We regret all this
sincerely. It is to be lamented for the sake
of Italy, her morals, her government and her
finance, for the sake of France and for the
sake of Germany. Our special writers in
Paris have told and tell of Traupmann; from
Germany we have news of the murderer of a
clergyman, who, as he informed the judge,
was convinced at nineteen years of age that
"there is no God, that it was all a fable," and
even worse. Among ourselves we have mur-
ders, family butcheries, assassinations, the
knife, socialism, clerical sentimentalism, free
love and deathbed marriages. What is the
reason? Is it from an unrestrained license of
preaching and teaching? Shall we have a
moral reaction and repentance, or a complete
dissolution of the bonds of society?

The Mayor and the Broadway Bore.

It is unfortunate for the operators of the
Broadway bore that they secured their fran-
chise under a régime that has passed away,
and have not yet advanced their undertaking
to such a stage that the society there is in the
name of private property can be advanced for
its protection. They will evidently have to
secure their franchise again if their case comes
before the men at Albany. Thus it will cost
them double. This, we say, is unfortunate for
the operators of the enterprise; but we are
not sure whether it is unfortunate for the
public. It is certainly desirable that we should
know by experiment the possibilities of such a
scheme. If packages, and above all, if pas-
sengers, can be sent up town expeditiously and
safely by any means within the scope of the
company's plan the people would be glad to
see it done; but the experiment must even then
be made without hazard to the surface of our
great thoroughfare. We cannot afford to en-
danger what we have for the chance of getting
something else. If the tube company lets
down the pavement, may it not also let down
the foundation walls along the street? And if
it does very extensive damage in this way how
does anybody know whether it can pay for it?
We hope, therefore, the Mayor may push his
investigation.

SPANISH DESPOTISM IN THE BAY.—The
Spanish gunboats in the bay do not seem to
be in a fair way to reach Cuba for some time;
for even if Mr. Delamar's bill is settled the
Americans among the crew will probably all
desert and leave the vessels helpless. Three of
these men, who had been acting as engineers
on board the gunboats, arrived in this city yester-
day and made a statement before Commis-
sioner Shields of outrages and barbarity on
the part of the officers which, if true, should
subject them to severe punishment. Commis-
sioner Shields said the State courts alone had
jurisdiction in the matter, and it is to be hoped
that they will take some action in reference to
it immediately.

ONE OF THE SADDEST COMMENTARIES ON
CRIME is the story of the visit of Annie McNa-
mara's mother and sisters to the Morgue to
identify her dead body.

COAL ALMANACS.—We were to have had a
very cold winter. What has become of it?
We were assured that the woodchucks or some
fellows of that sort had laid up an uncommon
store of provender—an infallible sign of a
severe and long winter. Moreover, the dig-
gers in the soil discovered that all the worms
had gone to an unusual depth, and the hunters
found that the wintering birds were never so
thickly feathered. All this seemed to be the
admonition of Providence to man, warning
him to lay in a particularly large quantity of
coal early in the season, when the price was
high, and the admonitions seem to have come
by way of the coal companies' offices.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

A regular old fashioned democratic Legis-
lature assembled in Albany yesterday. In
both houses the democratic members elected
their own officers and opened the proceedings
with an abandonment commensurate with the
joy of schoolboys on being free to do as they
please once more. Mr. Tweed, in the Senate,
offered a resolution rescinding the one ratify-
ing the fifteenth amendment, which, with com-
mendable moderation, was postponed until
to-day, and notice was given of a resolution to
repeal the Excise law and halt the pneumatic
borers in their tunnelling of Broadway.

In the Assembly the democratic nominees
were also elected to office, Mr. Hittman being
chosen Speaker. He made a long address on
taking his seat, in which he urged moderation
in victory, economy in the public expendi-
tures and an upholding of the national honor.
Mr. Fields, of New York, offered a resolution
of sympathy with Cuba, denouncing the
weakness of the national administration in
their handling of the question of belligerent
rights. It was laid over for further considera-
tion.

The democratic members of both houses
met in caucus yesterday morning and arranged
the full programme in regard to the city com-
missions and the repeal of obnoxious laws
relative to municipal government.

Mr. WASHBURN, who has already indicated
on the floor of the House that he understands
perfectly the character of the telegraph com-
panies, and who is in a position to give effect
to his knowledge, should not fail to take
notice of the tactics by which the Western
Union Company and their allies endeavor to
drive from the field every rival that disputes
their monopoly. In their conduct towards the
French Cable Company he may see their game
in full play.

THE ALBANY LOBBY will have a rich
democratic harvest this session, and the hotels
and boarding houses, &c., are counting upon
heavy dividends. Will there be a reduction
of the city tax levy? No; that is not in the
programme. The law at Albany is "make
hay while the sun shines."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1870.

The Samana Bay Purchase—Annexation of St.
Domingo.—Value to the United States.
As soon as Congress comes together the President
will lay before that body the papers relating to the
negotiations looking to the acquisition of the Bay of
Samana and prospectively the annexation of the
entire Dominican portion of the island. The Pres-
ident, when first the question of a foothold in the
West Indies was brought to his attention, gave
special consideration to the resources and geo-
graphical advantages of such points as it was probable
the United States might acquire, particularly for
naval purposes. His researches pointed to the
extensive and fertile island of St. Domingo, and
the commodious Bay of Samana, which would form a
much needed rendezvous for our navy. To add to
the facilities of consummating the acquisition nego-
tiations were opened between the Dominican gov-
ernment and the United States for the transfer of
the bay to the latter Power. During their visit in
July last Senator Cole and General Babcock trav-
eled over some portions of the island, and returned
with glowing accounts of its fertility, but also
of the favorable disposition of the government to
transfer its authority to the United States. This led
to what has since transpired in placing the
question in a tangible shape. From what
no has read and learned from other reliable
sources the President expresses the opinion that
St. Domingo is, taken as a whole, a finer
and more desirable acquisition than Cuba would be
were Cuba politically in the attitude of St. Domingo,
qualified to negotiate for the alienation of territory.
The President considers, from what he can learn,
that as a sugar, coffee and cotton growing country
St. Domingo is more valuable, though the gold of
the Cibao will doubtless first attract emigration as
a nucleus of future population. In regard to gold
he very largely remarks—"Gold may enrich the
world at large, but it has never enriched those, as a
class, who seek it," but the agricultural wealth of
the island, its fine harb